

THE WHITE MAN'S GOVERNMENT.

We take the following article from the Montgomery Advertiser, and commend the lesson it teaches to the consideration of both black and white: "The census of 1870 throws some light upon the future of the negro race, which it would be well for both races to pay some heed to. It shows the per centage of increase of negro population in the States of the South to have been as follows:

Alabama.—From 1840 to 1850, about 35 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 37 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.  
Arkansas.—From 1840 to 1850, 238 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 124 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 10 per cent.  
Florida.—From 1840 to 1850, 54 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 47 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 47 per cent.  
Georgia.—From 1840 to 1850, 33 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 21 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 17 per cent.  
North Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 18 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 14 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 9 per cent.  
South Carolina.—From 1840 to 1850, 17 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 7 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, less than 1 per cent.  
Tennessee.—From 1840 to 1850, 33 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 15 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 13 per cent.  
Texas.—In 1850, fifty-eight thousand; in 1860, increase 209,000; from 1860 to 1870, 100 per cent.  
Virginia.—Increase from 1840 to 1850, 6 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 7 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 7 per cent. decrease.  
Louisiana.—Increase from 1840 to 1850; about 30 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 30 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 1 per cent.  
Kentucky.—Increase from 1840 to 1850, 30 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 15 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, 7 per cent. decrease.  
Mississippi.—From 1840 to 1850, 70 per cent.; from 1850 to 1860, 40 per cent.; from 1860 to 1870, about 1 per cent.

It will be seen that the drift of the negro population is towards the Gulf. The heaviest States are the Gulf States, the "colored element," but for several patent reasons this was to have been expected: White labor always has that effect where it competes on even terms with that of the blacks. In the border States white labor can, and does, secure those terms; hence, the black man has a vast advantage. Hence the drift, which, in fact, has been already made.

But the most singular feature of this exhibit is the fact that it shows the per centage of increase in the negro population to be smallest in those States, where, as an element of political strength, the negroes are all-powerful. Take South Carolina, Mississippi and Louisiana, for example, each of the States that the side by side with it. Here is the table from which the necessary facts may be drawn:

COLORED POPULATION IN 1860 AND 1870.

	1860.	1870.
Alabama.....	437,770	475,540
Arkansas.....	111,259	122,169
Florida.....	62,677	91,689
Georgia.....	455,068	545,142
North Carolina.....	261,522	291,620
South Carolina.....	412,320	415,413
Tennessee.....	288,019	332,341
Texas.....	172,921	253,475
Virginia.....	548,907	712,811
Louisiana.....	350,373	364,218
Kentucky.....	137,167	222,210
Mississippi.....	236,401	441,201

In Georgia, ruled by a "White Man's Government," the increase from 1860 to 1870 was 17 per cent.; in North Carolina 9 per cent.; in South Carolina, dovetailed as it is between these two white States and controlled altogether by negroes, the increase has been less than one per cent. In Alabama, where the white man predominates in numbers, and where his influence in the Government is always felt, the increase was 13 per cent. In Arkansas it was 10 per cent.; Mississippi, sandwiched in between these two States, shows but 1 per cent. As stated before, Arkansas showed 10 per cent. increase from 1860 to 1870, while Texas, the strongest white man's State in the country, showed 100 per cent. Meanwhile, Louisiana, which ever since the war has been a sort of Liberia, showed four per cent. only. Is there nothing in these figures to afford the negro food for reflection? Can he find nothing in this stern "logic of facts" to convince him that the best interests and future welfare of his own race demand a "white man's Government" for Alabama?

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for North and South Carolina, desiring to embody in his next Commercial Report a statement of the financial condition of North Carolina, has applied for extra copies of the Journal article for that purpose.

THE EARNING INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

The farmers do not seem to have kept equal pace with their comrades on the road to wealth during the last census decade.

In 1860 the farmers constituted about one-half of the working population, and owned about one-half of the wealth of the whole country. The aggregate value of all property, real and personal, in 1860, according to the census returns, was \$14,182,735,068, exclusive of slaves, of which \$7,880,493,063 was the value of farm property.

In 1870 out of 10,669,635 male working population, 5,425,035 were farmers, rather more than one-third. According to the census returns of 1870 the aggregate value of all the property in the country was \$20,908,518,507, of which only \$11,124,957,747 was farm property, but little more than one-third of the whole amount. If the farmers had held their own from 1860 to 1870, their part of the whole property would have been \$17,439,000,000, instead of \$11,124,957,747 as above stated, making a difference of over \$6,000,000,000—nearly twice the amount of the property owned in 1860. In 1870 the farmers owned 58 per cent. of the whole property in the country, but in 1870 they owned only 37 per cent. of it.

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Had all this been done in pursuance of the mandate of the law of the land, as horrible as the picture is, there would have been no word of condemnation, save for the unfortunate victims of savage passions inflamed by civilized oppression. But until the hanging of Captain Jack and his comrades by General Grant, the hanging of Mrs. Surratt and Captain Wirz, by Andrew Johnson, the agonized shrieks of those poor ignorant savage Indian women and children will awake any thing save pleasant emotions in the bosoms of those upon whose heads rests the responsibility for the terrible tragedy that called them forth. One wonder does not justify another murder.

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The circumstances surround too plainly for argument, the purpose and intent with which it was determined to take the lives of the Modoc prisoners by a Federal Military Commission. There was no fear that they would escape if tried by the proper State tribunals. The jurisdiction of the State Courts was perfect, the evidence of the guilt of the prisoners was perfect, their identity was perfect and the disposition of every Oregon jury that could have been empaneled to judge them was equally perfect, and yet without shadow of law they were tried, sentenced and hung by Federal officials upon the order of President Grant. Does this not look as if the President's purpose was to establish another precedent to strengthen the position that makes his will paramount to the Constitution and the laws of the country, and to establish the doctrine that the Federal Government is not bound by the laws of the States, but is the largest and most successful one yet held. The Society was organized for the purpose of promoting the Agricultural interests of the Roanoke and Tidewater counties, and it has received from its exhibitors, has been expended with that view; but no assurance is needed that its affairs have been conducted with the most judicious management and all his life successful in the business of the country of Jackson, in the State of Oregon. The sheriff of Jackson county has demanded the person of these pardoned Indians in order that they may be put upon their trial before the proper civil authorities.

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Captain Jack and his comrades were lying from one gallows in full view, it is said, of almost one thousand Indians, assembled for the purpose of witnessing the spectacle. The mockery of reading the proceedings of the Military Commission upon their so-called trial, and the order of the President directing their hanging, were read in English, to savages who understood from that reading not a word of what was said. The gallows upon which they stood, the black caps that covered their heads, the ropes that bound their limbs, and those that dangled from the beam above them, left little, however, for the interpreter to do in explaining to them the nature of the tragedy about to be enacted.

Very close by the wives and children of the unfortunate victims were huddled together, and the howls of grief and anguish that went up from them, as they saw the tortures of the writhing bodies of those whom they loved, when swung into the air, was enough to move the heart even of General Sherman. It seems that even the savage heathen, in sympathy of the passions of love and grief.

Had all this been done in pursuance of the mandate of the law of the land, as horrible as the picture is, there would have been no word of condemnation, save for the unfortunate victims of savage passions inflamed by civilized oppression. But until the hanging of Captain Jack and his comrades by General Grant, the hanging of Mrs. Surratt and Captain Wirz, by Andrew Johnson, the agonized shrieks of those poor ignorant savage Indian women and children will awake any thing save pleasant emotions in the bosoms of those upon whose heads rests the responsibility for the terrible tragedy that called them forth. One wonder does not justify another murder.

Strange too, as it may seem, at the very time when Captain Jack and his comrades were dangling from the gallows in accordance with the precedent established in the case of Mrs. Surratt we have before the country the spectacle of a principal survivor of the party engaged in the hanging of that poor unfortunate woman endeavoring to wash from his hands the guilt of her blood. Possibly, ere ten years have passed, he may be seen in a similar position in which President Grant, Attorney General Williams and others, shall be attempting to wash blood from their hands also.

But it is not this view of the case that we desire to urge, so much as it is the fact that President Grant has usurped the power of life and death. It is doubtless true that Captain Jack had committed acts for which every known code of laws prescribes the penalty of death, but for that, it is an executionary usurpation of power for the President of the United States to take the life of a man, or to condemn him to the gallows in time of profound peace, to organize a tribunal unknown to the laws of the country he has sworn to obey and to order men to be put to death in accordance with the sentence of that tribunal.

Especially is this a gross usurpation of power on the part of the Federal President, when the proper State officers were demanding the custody of these men for trial upon indictments duly found for offenses against the State laws.

The circumstances surround too plainly for argument,